Calendar No. 77

99TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
99-29

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION ACT OF 1977 AUTHORIZATION

APRIL 15, 1985.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 817]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to which was referred the bill (S. 817) to authorize appropriations under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF BILL

The purpose of the bill is to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) to carry out provisions of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977.

The bill as reported, authorized appropriations to FEMA of $5,705,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $5,962,000 for fiscal year 1987; to USGS of $35,578,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $37,179,000 for fiscal year 1987; to NSF of $28,700,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $29,992,000 for fiscal year 1987; and to NBS of $499,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $521,000 for fiscal year 1987.

BACKGROUND AND NEEDS

Earthquakes are a signficant hazard in the United States. More than a thousand earthquakes are detected in the United States each year, and, although most earthquakes are small, catastrophic

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earthquakes have caused great damage in the past and are likely to continue in the future. There is a greater than 50 percent chance of a great earthquake in southern California in the next 30 years, and such an earthquake could cause over 20,000 deaths and tens of billions of dollars or property losses. Similarly, devastating earthquakes could occur in the Pacific Northwest and in the central and eastern United States. Thirty-nine states and 70 million people in the United States face some degree of risk from earthquakes.

In 1977 the Congress, recognizing the problems posed by earthquakes, enacted the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 to reduce the risks to life and property from future earthquakes. The emphasis of the act is on prevention and preparedness as distinct from disaster relief. To achieve this, the act specifies several objectives: (1) Development of an earthquake prediction capability along with an understanding of the economic, legal, political, and social implications of such a capability; (2) preparation of model codes for construction and land use decisions; (3) employment of modern design and construction methods to make new and existing structures earthquake resistant; (4) education of the public and decisionmakers concerning measures that could be taken to reduce hazards from future earthquakes; and (5) a basic and applied research program to advance the science and engineering aspects of earthquake mitigation.

The act established the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP), as multiagency effort to meet the congressional mandated objectives. The agencies involved are FEMA, USGS, NSF, and NBS.

FEMA has primary responsibility to plan and coordinate the NEHRP; assist States and local governments with earthquake mitigation and preparedness planning; coordinate Federal activities in response to a declared earthquake disaster or emergency; and develop improved seismic construction codes, standards, and practices for the Federal Government, for States and local governments, and for various elements of the private sector.

USGS conducts and sponsors research on (1) the nature of earthquakes, including the physical processes controlling ground shaking, ground failure, surface faulting, and tectonic deformation; (2) earthquake prediction; and (3) induced seismicity. In addition, USGS delineates and evaluates geologic hazards; prepares seismic risk maps; evaluates earthquake predictions; provides data on earthquakes and related occurrences to all interested parties; and sponsors a program of outreach to Federal, State, and local governments and many elements in the private sector.

NSF sponsors basic and applied research on earthquake processes and phenomena in its geophysics program and on earthquake engineering and socioeconomic implications of earthquakes in its civil and environmental engineering program. NSF's societal response program supports research on the responses of individuals, organizations, and communities to earthquakes and related hazards.

NBS contributes research on performance criteria and supporting measurement technology for earthquake/resistant construction. It also provides technical assistance to other Federal organizations

in the development of design and construction provisions to reduce earthquake hazards in new and existing buildings.

The Committee believes that important progress has been made since the passage of the act but that more needs to be done. Some of the research conducted under NEHRP has led to the knowledge that the earthquake hazards are more geographically widespread and difficult to reduce than originally believed. Earthquake prediction, although still a possibility, is more difficult than orginally thought. Similarly, research is revealing how little is known about earthquakes in the central and eastern United States. Because there is much more important work to be done to reduce earthquake hazards, the Committee believes that continued funding of this program is both warranted and vital.

FUNDING

The following table shows the funding history by agency. It also shows the administration's fiscal year 1986 budget request and the levels contained in the reported bill.

TABLE 1

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 budget request	1986 bill	1987 bill
FEMA			1.2	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.7	5.705	5.6	5.705	5.962
USGS	28.2	31.4	32.0	32.3	32.7	35.5	35.3	36.554	34.60	35.578	37.179
NSF	23.0	22.9	24.8	25.1	25.2	25.0	25.9	27.760	28.7	28.7	29.992
NBS		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.475	0.475	0.475	.499	0.0	0.499	0.521
Total	51.2	54.7	58.4	59.3	59.475	64.075	65.375	70.518	68.899	70.482	73.654

In choosing these budget levels the Committee took note of the budget levels recommended by the independent panel that reviewed the 5-year plan for the program. Although the Committee believes that the recommendations of the panel are valid and that greater funds could be well spent, the budget figures in the bill reflect the current budget climate. In these budget figures, the Committee rejects the proposed 5 percent pay reduction for Federal workers.

Legislative History

S. 817 was introduced by Senators Gorton and Riegle on March 28, 1985. The Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space held a hearing on March 19, 1985. On April 2, 1985, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered and ordered to be reported S. 817, with an amendment.

Estimated Costs

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee provides the following cost estimate, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 5, 1985

Hon. JOHN C. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 818 [817], a bill to authorize appropriations under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RUDOLPH G. PENNER, *Director.*

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 818 [817].

2. Bill title: A bill to authorize appropriations under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and for other purposes.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, April 2, 1985.

4. Bill purpose: This bill authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for programs in four agencies (the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, and the National Bureau of Standards). S. 818 also alters the requirement to compile, maintain, and submit to the Congress a written plan for the various programs covered by this act. Such reports are currently required annually, whereas this bill would require them as may be necessitated by significant program events, but not less than biannually.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Authorization level	70.5	73.7			
Estimated outlays	43.1	65.8	28.4	6.9	

The costs of this bill fall within budget functions 250, 300, and 450.

Basis of estimate: For the purposes of this estimate, it was assumed that the funds authorized by this bill are appropriated prior to the beginning of each fiscal year and that all funds would be obligated and disbursed at rates similar to the recent experiences of the relevant agencies.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by Paul M. DiNardo.

10. Estimate approved by James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Statement

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation:

The bill provides authorization of appropriations to implement the provisions of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

The bill does not regulate private business activity, or any private activity. The Committee concludes, therefore, that the implementation of this bill will have no impact on the personal privacy of any individual or business. No records will be required to a be kept by any individual or business, nor will any reports need to be filed as a result of this bill becoming law, so there should be no additional paperwork burden imposed by the bill.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 1

Section 1 authorizes $5,705,000 for earthquake activities at the FEMA for fiscal year 1986 and $5,962,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee expects that this will lead to a level of activity comparable to that of 1985 and will not result in cuts in Emergency Management Planning and Assistance due to changes in budgeting practices or reprogramming of funds.

The Committee is pleased with improvements in the coordination of the program, but believes further improvement can be made. The Committee encourages FEMA to establish a technical advisory panel to help improve its coordination of the program. The Committee encourages FEMA to work closely with other agencies to improve the setting of goals, priorities, and timetables for the program. The Committee also believes that providing the earthquake program with a more recognizable presence within FEMA could help the coordination of the program.

Section 2

Section 2 authorizes funding for earthquake activities at the USGS in the amounts of $35,578,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $37,179,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee is pleased with the progress made through these activities. It encourages further action directed at understanding, assessing, and forecasting earthquake hazards, and encourages the USGS to direct its activities to those areas which have the greatest potential to save lives and property, including the central and eastern United States.

The Committee is concerned about the possible changes in the seismic network in the eastern United States that is supported by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Committee considers this instrumentation to be valuable for understanding and reducing earthquake hazards. Although the Committee is not opposed to the transfer of these activities to the USGS, it would expect funds

commensurate with the increase in responsibility also to be transferred.

Section 3

Section 3 authorizes funding for earthquake activities at the NSF in the amounts of $28,700,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $29,992,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee supports the planned reassessment of earthquake activities in the Engineering Directorate of the NSF but is concerned that changes in budgeting practices may lead to a decrease in earthquake-related activity even though the budget figures show an increase. In particular, the Committee is concerned about the reduction in funding of Earthquake Hazard Mitigation and about the status of Societal Response Research. The Committee directs NSF to ensure that earthquake-related research actually increases in a way commensurate with increases in the earthquake programs budget, and that valuable societal response research is not overlooked. The Committee also directs NSF to ensure that earthquake researchers in the eastern and central United States have access to the earthquake research facilities, information centers, and workshops supported by NSF.

Section 4

Section 4 authorizes funding for earthquake-related activities at the NBS in the amounts of $499,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $521,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee recognizes the contributions of the research at the NBS's Center for Building Technology and believes it to be an integral part of the earthquake program.

Section 5

Section 5 requires the written plan for the program to be updated every 2 years. Current law requires the plan to be updated annually. The administration requested that this be modified to every 5 years. The Committee agrees that updating the plan every year may be unnecessary, but believes that it is useful for the agencies to assess the plan more frequently than every 5 years, and further believes that updating the plan will require less effort than originally preparing the plan. The Committee expects the plan to be updated every 2 years and delivered to Congress within 30 days following the beginning of the first session of each Congress. The intent is to have the plan delivered before Congress considers reauthorization legislation. The annual report for the program will continue to be delivered to Congress annually.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new material is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION ACT OF 1977

SECTION 5 OF THAT ACT

SEC. 5. NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) * * *

(b) DUTIES.)—(1) * * *

(2) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") is designated as the agency with the primary responsibilities to plan and coordinate the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. The Director of the Agency (hereinafter referred to as the 'Director') shall—

(A)-(D) * * *

[(E) compile and maintain a written program plan for the program specified in subsections (a), (e), (f), and (g), which plan will recommend base and incremental budget options for the agencies to carry out the elements and programs specified through at least 1985, and which plan shall be completed by September 30, 1981, and transmitted to the Congress and shall be updated annually; and]

(E) compile and maintain a written program plan for the program specified in subsections (a), (e), (f), and (g), which plan shall be submitted to the Congress, and shall be updated at such times (but no less often than every 2 years) as may be necessitated by significant program events; and

(F) * * *

(c)-(i) * * *

SECTION 7 OF THAT ACT

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GENERAL.—(1)-(5) * * *

(6) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director, to carry out the provisions of section 5 and 6 of this Act, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, $5,705,000, and for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, $5,962,000.

(b) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes for carrying out, through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the responsibilities that may be assigned to the Director under this Act not to exceed $27,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; not to exceed $35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; not to exceed $40,000,000 for the year ending September 30, 1980; $32,484,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; $34,425,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982; $31,843,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983; $35,524,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984[, and]*; $37,300,200 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985; $35,578,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986; and $37,179,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987.*

(c) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—To enable the Foundation to carry out responsibilities that may be assigned to it under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation not to exceed $27,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; not to exceed $35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30,

1979; not to exceed $40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980; $26,600,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; $27,150,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982; $25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983; $25,800,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984; [and] $28,665,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985; *$28,700,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986; and $29,992,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987.*

(d) NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.—To enable the Bureau to carry out responsibilities that may be assigned to it under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated $425,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981; $425,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982; $475,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983; $475,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984; [and] $498,750 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985; *$499,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986; and $521,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987.*

(e) * * *

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Calendar No. 78

99TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
99-30

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL AUTHORIZATION

APRIL 15, 1985.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 818]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to which was referred the bill (S. 818) to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF BILL

This legislation extends the authorization of the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Fire Academy (NFA) in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for 1 year at the following level: $21,036,000 for fiscal year 1986.

BACKGROUND AND NEEDS

Fire is one of the leading causes of accidental death in the United States. In 1983, a typical year, over 6,000 people were killed in fire, over 31,000 were injured, and almost $6.6 billion worth of property was destroyed. The United States has the second highest fire death rate in the industrialized world, second only to Canada. Many countries have fire death rates that are less than one-third to one-half of that of the United States. Relative to other countries, the United States has excellent fire fighting forces and leads in the use of smoke detectors and some other fire-related technologies, but is weak in public education about preventing and fighting fires.

In 1973 the National Fire Prevention and Control Commission issued its report, "America Burning". Subsequent to this report, the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 was enacted.

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This legislation created the USFA, the NFA, and the Center for Fire Research in the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). In 1979, the USFA and NFA were placed under the aegis of the FEMA.

Fire is still a major cause of property damage, injury, and death in the United States. Thus, while fire is considered to be primarily a State and local concern, the role of the Federal Government in the prevention and control of both residential and commercial fires remains an issue of significant national importance.

The Federal fire program currently consists of the USFA and NFA, located at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, MD. The Center for Fire Research at NBS is also part of the overall Federal fire program, but is authorized under the bill making authorization of appropriations for NBS, rather than under this bill.

The USFA has four main program areas: Fire Prevention and Arson Control; Federal Fire Policy and Coordination; Firefighter Health and Safety; and Fire Data and Analysis. The NFA develops educational materials and conducts training classes at the Academy and at field locations.

Due at least in part to the Federal program, fire deaths are on the decline in the United States, from an estimated 9,000 per year in 1973 to approximately 6,000 in 1983. The fire death rate in the United States remains high relative to other countries, which suggests that more improvement is possible.

Witnesses at the hearing held by the Committee testified that prevention and public education are the most effective ways of increasing fire safety in the United States. Residential sprinkler systems were cited as holding promise for significantly reducing the fire death rate and fire fighter safety was cited as a major problem. The Committee believes that improved public education will increase the demand for residential sprinklers, and that improved prevention of fires will also reduce the number of fire fighter injuries.

Legislative History

The Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space held a hearing on the reauthorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act on March 26, 1985. Senator Gorton, Chairman of the Subcommittee, introduced S. 818 on March 28, 1985. The Committee considered S. 818 and ordered it reported favorably without amendment on April 2, 1985.

Estimated Costs

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee provides the following cost estimate, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
Washington, DC, April 4, 1985.

Hon. JOHN C. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 818, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1986 for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RUDOLPH G. PENNER,
Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 818.

2. Bill title: A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1986 for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on April 2, 1985.

4. Bill purpose: This bill extends the authorizations of the United States Fire Academy and the National Fire Academy through fiscal year 1986.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Authorization level	21.0				
Estimated outlays	9.2	6.7	3.6	1.5	

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 450.

Basis of estimate: For the purposes of this estimate, the authorized funds are assumed to be appropriated prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1986. Outlays were estimated using historical spending patterns.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Paul M. DiNardo.

10. Estimate approved by: James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation:

The bill, S. 818, confers no new regulatory authority on the USFA or the NFA. Thus, implementation of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, as amended, will not increase Federal regulation or require additional paperwork, and will have no impact on the personal privacy of individuals.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1

This section amends section 17 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 by inserting language at the end thereof that authorizes the appropriation of $21,036,000 for fiscal year 1986. These funds are in addition to funds authorized for the Center for Fire Research at the NBS.

These funds shall be allocated as follows: United States Fire Administration, $9,236,000; National Fire Academy, $11,800,000.

The Committee is concerned about the managing and contracting practices at the Fire Administration. The cut of $500,000 relative to the FY 85 appropriations in the Fire Administration's budget is an expression of this concern. The Committee does not approve of the awarding of a high percentage of contracts on a non-competitive basis or the high concentration of contracts awarded to a small number of groups.

The Committee recognizes and approves of the USFA's and the NFA's recent emphasis on more competitive contracting procedures. The Committee expects the USFA and the NFA to comply with the appropriate provisions of the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 when awarding any contracts on a non-competitive basis.

The Committee believes that fire prevention and public education are the most important and most cost-effective ways to improve fire safety in the United States. The Committee approves of and strongly encourages the Fire Administration and Fire Academy's increased emphasis on prevention, through research into effective ways of encouraging fire prevention, by encouraging prevention activities at the local level, and by educating fire fighters in methods of encouraging prevention.

Although recognizing both the limits of available funding and the importance of fire fighters, the Committee believes that the Fire Administration should bring groups other than fire fighters into the fire program. The Committee believes that architects, engineers, materials experts, burn specialists, social scientists, insurance companies, other private industry, and other groups can all contribute more to reducing fire losses than they do at present, and encourages the Fire Administration to work with these groups.

The Committee recognizes improvements in the analysis of the fire problem through better data collection, and encourages further work on priority setting for the fire program through improved analysis.

The Committee is concerned that some expenditures may not represent the optimum role of the Federal Government in relation to the States and private industry. The Committee encourages the Fire Administration to direct its limited funds to those areas where the product will provide the maximum benefit to the entire Nation.

In particular, the Committee encourages the Fire Administration to ensure that the pilot programs in the National Community Volunteer Fire Prevention Program are evaluated and that the results are made useful to the Nation. In addition, although the Committee congratulates the Fire Administration on its leadership in developing residential sprinklers and new fire suits, it believes that further development may be more appropriate for private industry.

The funds authorized by this legislation restore the 5 percent pay reduction for Federal workers included in the administration's budget request. The Committee expects that the reductions in the funding relative to fiscal year 1985 appropriations shall be taken from programs that the private sector can assume.

The decrease in funds for the NFA relative to fiscal year 1985 appropriations eliminates the stipend for students traveling to the Academy. Concerns have been raised about the effect of eliminating this stipend for travel expenses. The Committee may consider this issue further before the bill is placed before the Senate for consideration.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new material is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974

Section 17 of that Act

Sec. 17. (a)-(e) * * * *

(f) Except as otherwise specifically provided with respect to the payment of claims under section 11 of this Act, to carry out the purposes of this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated $21,036,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986.

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